









Enact. The probability is that there is no foundation for the rumour, which appears to have reached Bangkok from Chantaboon.

A Britisher, who returned from Prentissan yesterday, reports an alarming prevalence of crime in that locality. Cattle and buffalo lifting are carried on with impunity by the brigands of the neighbourhood, and the people, exasperated at the state of affairs, have resolved on harsh measures. A noted cattle-lifter whilst making off with a buffalo, was shot through the body last week, and being unable to move, was left to rot uncarried for either by the authorities or the villagers.

The King of Siam is said to be steadily improving, and to have anything to say on matters of business, and keeps all state affairs at arm's length. His Majesty is said to be supplying his Majesty to examine schemes for the amelioration of the people, and to be carrying his notice of various projects for the "benefit of the country," but without avail. His royal brothers, or at least the majority of them, have reduced this kingdom to such a state that it is difficult to see what schemes can now succeed. —*Siam Free Press.*

## NANKING.

NANKING 16th May, 1894.

It seems that the reports with regard to the Viceroy's intention to retire from the Viceroyalty of Hubei, are unfounded. A Britisher, who arrived at the port yesterday, announced the arrival of the Viceroy, who is to be posted at Chongking and Hui-chang at Shanghai. The Viceroy's official has for some time held the post now held by Li Peh-yang, but at present is acting as a *Nickel and Dimed* Provincial Judge at Shanghai. The Viceroy's official is in this city. Shou, the Treasurer, has returned from his visit to Peking, and the official, who has been in temporary promotion during his absence, will now be shifted back to his old position, with the exception of Hui-chang, who goes that evening, the Shanghai Tientsin. Whether this arrangement is to be permanent or not, remains to be seen. It may be but a part of the agreement, with Li Hsiang-shan, whereby our Viceroy, Liu K'un-yi, is enabled to save his face, and that after a few months' service at Chongking, Li Peh-yang will be transferred to the post at Shanghai.

The subject of the rebellion in Hunan is talked here, but I mention it in my last communication, but I find that there is in circulation among the gentry a prophecy with regard to the speedy downfall of the present dynasty. This is quietly passed along from hand to hand and copied as it goes. I succeeded in obtaining a copy of it yesterday. It purports to be the work of Huan Peh-shan, and in the style of an ancient sage, outlines the history of the present dynasty. The critical faculty does not seem to be well developed among the ordinary Chinese, hence the book is pretty generally accepted for what it pretends to be; and as the rulers of past Emperors have apparently been depicted with great accuracy, it is easy to believe that the statements with respect to the approaching end of the Manchu rule are worthy of credit. According to this oracle, Yunnan and Kweichow are to be the first provinces lost to the empire. Later, China is to be divided into three kingdoms. There are some local touches in the work. The words are to be cleared from Purple Mountain, and the waters of Lotus Lake are to be dried up before peace shall be established. The words were uttered from Purple Mountain many years ago, and there are times when Lotus Lake is nearly all converted into dry ground. The circulation of such writings at Kichang, Wuhan, Nanking, and elsewhere, in the Yangtze valley, is no doubt a part of a general scheme for preparing the people for a change of rulers, and may be easily paralleled at various periods in the past history of China. Whether or not success is to attend the efforts of the present conspirators the future alone can tell. As foreign residents, however, we can hardly hope for much improvement in our condition from such a change. At present the Manchu seem far more formidable to foreign influences than the native officials.

May 18th. It seems certain now that our aged Viceroy, Liu K'un-yi, is about to retire into private life, and will go to Peking shortly to present his resignation in person. The *Li-shi* says: "A great officer, when he is seventy, should resign his charge of affairs." Our Viceroy Liu is now seventy-five, he has at hand a very good excuse for his resignation, and by this step may prevent the threatened official enquiry into his administration. It is understood that the Governor of this province will take temporary charge of this important post, although a report that seems reliable says that Yang, the Governor-General of Szechuan and Kansu, will be transferred to Nanking. It is said that he was formerly Viceroy at Poochow. If this be so he has doubtless had experience in foreign and his will be well qualified to discharge the duties of the office. It is to be hoped that we may have a progressive man who will have the courage to abandon the obstructive policy which has heretofore been pursued in the *yamhs* here. We have had nearly two weeks of rain, and the farmers are growing discouraged, as it threatens to damage the wheat crop.

The U.S.S. *Monocacy* arrived here yesterday, and will remain two or three days longer. —*N.C. Daily News.*

## SHAHSING.

SHAHSING, May 7th, 1894.

That well-to-do and influential class of native merchants called silk-dealers are up in arms against the multiplying of those "foreign ovens" locally called "Chien-ch'ung," their anti-foreign feelings having been roused fresh by the ever increasing numbers of these said ovens. I remember the time when every exhibition of anti-foreign feeling was laid at the door of the missionary—especially the Protestant missionary—foreign merchants at the different ports and the fact that many of the native monopolies were being ruined by the introduction of certain wares and goods which the said foreign merchants claimed to be an inestimable blessing to the country and a potent factor in the civilization of the people.

Those silk-dealers and other native monopolists take a widely different view to this, and they detect the very shadow of a foreigner and his foreign appliances. Now the burst of this hatred the inland missionary has to bear; not because he brings the gospel of *Christ*, as is quoted in a leading article in the *Chinese Empire* of April 20th, "there is not another country in the world where people are so indifferent to the religious persuasions of their neighbours as in China," and Mons. Bernieres adds that he "never heard a Chinese remark on his friends' delinquency in connection with religion, except in some flagrant case, when it might be said, that so and so paid no respect to his ancestral tomb." Then the writer of the article, in italics all his own, adds:—"I quote this to support my opinion that, when religious pretenses are adduced for anti-missionary riots, they are pretexts, and nothing better." This witness is right, and we know that the silk-dealers and other monopolists hate and oppose, not on account of Christianity, as Mr. Mitchell and others would

have people believe, but, directly and indirectly, because their monopoly lies are being ruined. Now in the case of these native silk-merchants, we willingly bear the brunt of their hostility, because we believe that, by the introduction of these foreign ovens, or "Chien-ch'ung," the wares of the people are materially benefited. These ovens speedily destroy the worms, and secure the silk intact; hence the owners of the ovens can buy, ready-to-hand, any amount of cocoons, saving the people endless toil and trouble, as they have no need to boil the cocoons and carefully reel the silk therefrom. Moreover, the people tell me (and many members of our churches deal in these cocoons) that they get more money per catty than the silk-bongs are to give them, even after the toil and time spent in spinning and reeling, and partly dressing the silk. The native silk-bongs used to give the people a deal of trouble beating the prices down, and finding fault here, there, and at every point in the bargain, the ordinary price per catty being 280 to 300 *cash*; whereas the owners of these ovens can afford to give 330 *cash* (and sometimes more) per catty, and no grumbling. Hence the people are immediately benefited. Yet the Treasurer of this (Chien) province has just issued a proclamation in response to the pressing appeals of the silk-dealers, prohibiting the multiplying of these "foreign establishments." But, said to say, the owners of these ovens—many of them married men—are also at law, wishing to make the thing a monopoly likewise. And they have been requesting that no new ovens be allowed to be built in Hsiang-shien and Shing-shien. When we were at these latter towns recently, two delegates from the provincial capital were there, adjudicating on the case; and, in order to gratify the greedy desires of these oven-owners, have decreed or decided that no more be built. But the common opinion of the people is that it is impossible to prevent their erection: for (as they are talking in the past) "the Government were down the river" (both the Government revenue is increased, and the wealth of the people gets a fresh impetus by the larger purchases these establishments can afford to make). Our people told me that both worms and mulberry-leaves were more plentiful this year than for many years past. And they added, "the price of the mulberry-leaves will not go down much this year, for everybody is raising worms, finding such a ready sale for their cocoons since the ovens have been established." We conclude therefore that, since both Government and people are pleased with the new introduction, the foreign ovens will soon become naturalized and looked upon as a native institution, not only a useful but an indispensable factor in increasing the wealth of the people.

8th May. The great value of Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites in Wasting Diseases is shown by the accompanying statement from D. C. Freeman, Sydney, Aust.:—"Having been a great sufferer from pulmonary attacks and gradually wasting away for the past two years, it affords me great pleasure to testify that the above medicine has given me great relief, and cheerfully recommend it to all suffering in a similar way to myself. In addition I would say that it is very pleasant to take." Any chemist can supply it. Sole Agent for Hong Kong and the Empire of China: Chan A. Fook, at Watkins & Co., Hongkong.—*Advt.*

Most foreigners who have spent a few years in China—especially mission-aries in inland cities, know, and have known for many years now, that native tea-dealers adulterate in the most gross manner the tea which is exported to the foreign countries. We do not refer to the "cooking" of tea such as is carried on at the ports right under the eyes of the foreign dealers themselves, but to the teas which are doctored in country places before they reach a port. The natives, too, everywhere know (and they laugh in their sleeves when narrating these things in the tea-drinking shops at the supreme simplicity of the foreigner) that "used-up tea-leaves" have been manipulated and altered (the agent in whom the foreign merchant places implicit confidence, and whose warped judgment of native converts given in the choicest of "pidgin English," used to be, if not now, accepted as gospel truth, and the end of all controversy), who no doubt was at the bottom of all the larger impositions inflicted upon the innocent gentlemen from the west. Now, although this was known and recognized by the people as the inevitable condition of the tea, yet the authorities seldom or never acknowledged openly that such fraudulent practices existed, much less were rampant, in their respective jurisdictions. But the diversion of the tea-trade from China to other countries of late years is pressing so heavily, from a financial point of view, upon every hater in this province through which tea passed, that we now have high words and phrases of the most humiliating character to any class of men having a due sense of commercial honour, and a conscience alive to the common virtue of uprightness and honesty in their ordinary dealings with their fellows. But no blush or sense of shame on the surface, or between the lines, is felt or expressed in this official notice; not even a patriotic hint that "it is a disgrace to our country." No. On the contrary, the notice is burdened with a feeling of annoyance and irritability at "our tea trade suffering so extensively by the adulteration and cooking of the teas now offered for sale." And, instead of frankly acknowledging their own past culpable negligence in the matter, they pretend that it is through the representations of the great tea hong or firm *Tan-yi* these disclosures have been made! What next? Does not the ruin of the tea trade in China come from the gross negligence of these very officials, to use the softest phrase one can find for such conduct, who have allowed things to reach the present stage, whilst they and the compadres have been enriching themselves with salutes of silver and gold? The candle of China's tea-trade is gone out, and there is, we fear, no recuperative element left in it; we shall soon find it a lifeless body, rotting in the dark cavern into which it has penetrated so far, and being clasped by the silver salutes above its head, in its hasty greed has suffered the candle to go out, and now finds, to its great chagrin, that it cannot retrace its steps. It is grieved and annoyed with itself, not because of its rascally frauds, but because of its subtlety not being sufficiently subtle, to preserve its frauds from exposure! For I presume that both officials and people, notwithstanding the existence of already completed treaties, deal with us as with foes, and their dictum is:—"Who questions, when with foes we deal, If craft or courage guides the steel?"

## SNAKE POISON AND HUMAN POISON.

This bite of the rattlesnake is almost always fatal to man. Yet this snake is never affected by the injection of its own poison into its own blood, neither when it swallows it when it is injected into its own blood. Speaking on the subject of snake poison, Dr. W. Mitchell, an expert on snake poison, says: "I have over and over tried this experiment, but in no case have I seen death result. Why should this be?" Dr. Mitchell further says: "The many noxious compounds which are carried in his liver and gastric glands (the stomach) are fatal if they enter the blood in any large amount. There is scarcely an organ in man's body which is not a possible source of poison to him. Small doses are constantly passing into and out of his blood. The question is whether he can get rid of it as fast as it accumulates." Alluding to death by rheumatism, gonorrhea, and kidney disease, an eminent London physician says: "Thus man is poisoned by the products of his own body."

Now let us cite a passage from a man's experience as related by himself. The time extends over a period from March, 1888, to May, 1889, more than a year. He says: "My head used to whirl around, and I had frequent bouts of sickness and giddiness (and at times I used to fall down, no matter where I was).

This would occur two or three times a day. For three weeks I was confined to my bed. I grew gradually weaker and weaker and lost a deal of sleep. I felt worse tired in the morning than when I went to bed. After a while I became nervous, and my legs trembled and shook under me to such a degree that I feared to walk out. I had great pain in my kidneys, and the secretion which I voided from them was thick and yellow as the yolk of an egg. Month after month passed and I failed more and more, and could hardly crawl about.

"I had a doctor attending me, but his medicines did not benefit me. He said my liver and kidneys were in a bad way, and that he never saw secretions poured in such state. After treating me six months he told me that medicine could do no more for me and advised me to go to a hospital. I went to the Peterborough Hospital, but got worse while there. The hospital doctors refused to tell me what ailed me. Having spent two months there, I got anxious and returned to my home, utterly disheartened. I continued to send to the hospital for medicines, which I took for three months longer. I was now so emaciated that my friends who came to see me said I would never get well.

"In this condition I continued until May, 1889, when one day an umbrella vendor called at my house, and, seeing how ill I was, said his wife had been cured of a serious illness by Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup. He spoke so earnestly of it that I determined to try it. After taking the Syrup for three days I felt better spirits, and my food agreed with me, and from that time I gained strength daily. Persuaded with it, I was soon able to return to my work as healthy and strong as ever. Since then I have been in the best of health. You are at liberty to publish the above facts, and I will gladly reply to any inquiries. Yours truly (Signed), REAR WILKINS, Ramsey, St. Mary's, Hants, February 18th, 1892."

No brief comment can do justice to this remarkable case. What the public needs to know and to remember is this: Mr. Wilkins' whole system was poisoned by the products of a torpid and inactive digestion. These had entered his blood, as Dr. Mitchell describes: "The nervous system was disordered and half paralyzed; hence the faintness and falling fits. Rottensnake poison kills by paralyzing the nerves which actuate the lungs; it kills by suffocation. Human poison, arising from indigestion and dyspepsia, always operates in the same direction, causing asthma in its worst form. It then attacks the heart and kidneys, causing the state of things Mr. Wilkins mentions. Nothing more noxious, or, in the end, more fatal exists in any poisonous doctore. As people trifle with the disease and doctors seem not to understand it."

Who, then, is man's most deadly enemy? Careless and ignorant man himself. Use the remedy when the earliest symptoms appear.—*Advt.*

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## TODAY'S Advertisements.

THEATRE ROYAL.

MRS. POTTER AND MR. BELLEW

Reg to announce that they will be able to give ONE MORE PERFORMANCE—TODAY (SATURDAY), May 26th. "SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL" (A COMEDY IN FIVE ACTS).

CAST OF CHARACTERS:

Lady Teazle.....Mrs. POTTER.  
Sir Peter Teazle.....Mr. EDGAR SMART.  
Sir Oliver Surface.....Mr. FAIRBANK.  
Sir Benjamin Backbite.....Mr. ARTHUR BAWTREN.  
Joseph Surface.....Mr. CROFTON.  
Crabtree.....Mr. RUSSELL CRAWFORD.  
Rowley.....Mr. CROW.  
Moses.....Mr. CRAWFORD.  
Snake.....Mr. BRADY.  
Trip.....Mr. DARY.  
Cassless.....Mr. DORBY.  
Sir Harry Bumper.....Mr. LAPRAIK.  
Sir Toby.....Mr. EDGAR SMART.  
Servant to Joseph.....Mr. J. J. MORRIS.  
Mrs. Candour.....Mrs. SALLIE BOOTH.  
Lady Snarewell.....Mrs. CROFTON.  
Maria.....Mrs. HACKETT.  
Charles Surface.....Mr. BELLEW.  
Act I.—At Lady Snarewell's.  
Act II.—At Sir Peter Teazle's.  
Act III.—At Charles Surface's House.  
Act IV. & V.—At Joseph Surface's House.

Box Plan at Messrs. KELLY &amp; WALSH, Ltd.

PRICES AS USUAL.

Commencing at 9 o'clock.

Late Trains after Each Performance.

T. V. TWINNING, Manager.

Hongkong, 26th May, 1894. [604]

PRODUCTS OF VICTORIA, AUSTRALIA.

SAMPLES of the above will be ON VIEW at Room No. 10, VICTORIA HOTEL, on MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 28th and 29th instant, from 2 P.M. to 5 P.M. each day.

All interested in the DEVELOPMENT of TRADE with VICTORIA are invited to attend. Any information respecting the PRODUCTS which may be desired will be supplied by me.

S. H. ROWE,

Official Representative of the Government of Victoria.

Victoria Hotel, Hongkong, 26th May, 1894. [628]

GYMKHANA NOTICE.

THERE will be a MEETING on THURSDAY next, the 31st instant, at 6 P.M., in the BILLIARD ROOM of the OFFICERS' MESS, MURRAY BARACKS, kindly lent for the occasion by Lieut.-Col. ROBINSON, an expert on snake poison, says: "I have over and over tried this experiment, but in no case have I seen death result. Why should this be?"

Dr. Mitchell further says: "The many noxious compounds which are carried in his liver and gastric glands (the stomach) are fatal if they enter the blood in any large amount. There is scarcely an organ in man's body which is not a possible source of poison to him. Small doses are constantly passing into and out of his blood. The question is whether he can get rid of it as fast as it accumulates."

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SITUATION as CLERK, CORRESPONDENT, BOOK-KEEPER, or in any position of Trust. Knowledge of SPANISH.

Apply to the Hongkong Telegraph Office, Hongkong, 26th May, 1894. [629]

## Intimations.

## DAIRY PRODUCE!

## THE HONGKONG DAIRY

(ESTABLISHED 1871)

GARDEN ROAD, AND CAUSEWAY BAY.

FRESH MILK.  
FRESH BUTTER.  
CREAM.  
CREAM CHEESE AND NEW LAID EGGS.  
ALWAYS ON HAND FOR CASH, OR TO ORDER.  
MILK FROM ONE COW FOR BABIES, BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT.  
NONE BUT THE FRESHEST AND BEST SUPPLIED.

ADDRESS:—

J. KENNEDY,

PROPRIETOR,

GARDEN ROAD.

[622]

Honkong, 26th April, 1894.

NOTICE OF COUNTERFEITING.

## ORIZA-VELOUTE SOAP

The best and softest soap

L. LEGRAND'S

ORIZA PERFUMERY

Inventor of the GENUINE and accredited preparation ORIZA-OIL

11, Place de la Madeleine, Paris

TO BE HAD OF ALL TRUSTWORTHY FIRM.

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Most foreigners who have spent a few years in China—especially mission-aries in inland cities, know, and have known for many years now, that native tea-dealers adulterate in the most gross manner the tea which is exported to the foreign countries. We do not refer to the "cooking" of tea such as is carried on at the ports right under the eyes of the foreign dealers themselves, but to the teas which are doctored in country places before they reach a port. The natives, too, everywhere know (and they laugh in their sleeves when narrating these things in the tea-drinking shops at the supreme simplicity of the foreigner) that "used-up tea-leaves" have been manipulated and altered (the agent in whom the foreign merchant places implicit confidence, and whose warped judgment of native converts given in the choicest of "pidgin English," used to be, if not now, accepted as gospel truth, and the end of all controversy), who no doubt was at the bottom of all the larger impositions inflicted upon the innocent gentlemen from the west. Now, although this was known and recognized by the people as the inevitable condition of the tea, yet the authorities seldom or never acknowledged openly that such fraudulent practices existed, much less were rampant, in their respective jurisdictions. But the diversion of the tea-trade from China to other countries of late years is pressing so heavily, from a financial point of view, upon every hater in this province through which tea passed, that we now have high words and phrases of the most humiliating character to any class of men having a due sense of commercial honour, and a conscience alive to the common virtue of uprightness and honesty in their ordinary dealings with their fellows. But no blush or sense of shame on the surface, or between the lines, is felt or expressed in this official notice; not even a patriotic hint that "it is a disgrace to our country." No. On the contrary, the notice is burdened with a feeling of annoyance and irritability at "our tea trade suffering so extensively by the adulteration and cooking of the teas now offered for sale." And, instead of frankly acknowledging their own past culpable negligence in the matter, they pretend that it is through the representations of the great tea hong or firm *Tan-yi* these disclosures have been made! What next? Does not the ruin of the tea trade in China come from the gross negligence of these very officials, to use the softest phrase one can find for such conduct, who have allowed things to reach the present stage, whilst they and the compadres have been enriching themselves with salutes of silver and gold? The candle of China's tea-trade is gone out, and there is, we fear, no recuperative element left in it; we shall soon find it a lifeless body, rotting in the dark cavern into which it has penetrated so far, and being clasped by the silver salutes above its head, in its hasty greed has suffered the candle to go out, and now finds, to its great chagrin, that it cannot retrace its steps. It is grieved and annoyed with itself, not because of its rascally frauds, but because of its subtlety not being sufficiently subtle, to preserve its frauds from exposure! For I presume that both officials and people, notwithstanding the existence of already completed treaties, deal with us as with foes, and their dictum is:—"Who questions, when with foes we deal, If craft or courage guides the steel?"

That well-to-do and influential class of native merchants called silk-dealers are up in arms against the multiplying of those "foreign ovens" locally called "Chien-ch'ung," their anti-foreign feelings having been roused fresh by the ever increasing numbers of these said ovens. I remember the time when every exhibition of anti-foreign feeling was laid at the door of the missionary—especially the Protestant missionary—foreign merchants at the different ports and the fact that many of the native monopolies were being ruined by the introduction of certain wares and goods which the said foreign merchants claimed to be an inestimable blessing to the country and a potent factor in the civilization of the people.

Those silk-dealers and other native monopolists take a widely different view to this, and they detect the very shadow of a foreigner and his foreign appliances. Now the burst of this hatred the inland missionary has to bear; not because he brings the gospel of *Christ*, as is quoted in a leading article in the *Chinese Empire* of April 20th, "there is not another country in the world where people are so indifferent to the religious persuasions of their neighbours as in China," and Mons. Bernieres adds that he "never heard a Chinese remark on his friends' delinquency in connection with religion, except in some flagrant case, when it might be said, that so and so paid no respect to his ancestral tomb." Then the writer of the article, in italics all his own, adds:—"I quote this to support my opinion that, when religious pretenses are adduced for anti-missionary riots, they are pretexts, and nothing better." This witness is right, and we know that the silk-dealers and other monopolists hate and oppose, not on account of Christianity, as Mr. Mitchell and others would

have people believe, but, directly and indirectly, because their monopoly lies are being ruined. Now in the case of these native silk-merchants, we willingly bear the brunt of their hostility, because we believe that, by the introduction of these foreign ovens, or "Chien-ch'ung," the wares of the people are materially benefited. These ovens speedily destroy the worms, and secure the silk intact; hence the owners of the ovens can buy, ready-to-hand, any amount of cocoons, saving the people endless toil and trouble, as they have no need to boil the cocoons and carefully reel the silk therefrom. Moreover, the people tell me (and many members of our churches deal in these cocoons) that they get more money per catty than the silk-bongs are to give them, even after the toil and time spent in spinning and reeling, and partly dressing the silk. The native silk-bongs used to give the people a deal of trouble beating the prices down, and finding fault here, there, and at every point in the bargain, the ordinary price per catty being 280 to 300 *cash*; whereas the owners of these ovens can afford to give 330 *cash* (and sometimes more) per catty, and no grumbling. Hence the people are immediately benefited. Yet the Treasurer of this (Chien) province has just issued a proclamation in response to the pressing appeals of the silk-dealers, prohibiting the multiplying of these "foreign establishments." But, said to say, the owners of these ovens—many of them married men—are also at law, wishing to make the thing a monopoly likewise. And they have been requesting that no new ovens be allowed to be built in Hsiang-shien and Shing-shien. When we were at these latter towns recently, two delegates from the provincial capital were there, adjudicating on the case; and, in order to gratify the greedy desires of these oven-owners, have decreed or decided that no more be built. But the common opinion of the people is that it is impossible to prevent their erection: for (as they are talking in the past) "the Government were down the river" (both the Government revenue is increased, and the wealth of the people gets a fresh impetus by the larger purchases these establishments can afford to make). Our people told me that both worms and mulberry-leaves were more plentiful this year than for many years past. And they added, "the price of the mulberry-leaves will not go down much this year, for everybody is raising worms, finding such a ready sale for their cocoons since the ovens have been established." We conclude therefore that, since both Government and people are pleased with the new introduction, the foreign ovens will soon become naturalized and looked upon as a native institution, not only a useful but an indispensable factor in increasing the wealth of the people.

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## The Share Market.

LATEST QUOTATIONS.	
BANKS.	
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—95 per cent. prem., buyers.	
The National Bank of China, Ltd.—on £8.00 paid up—\$25, sellers.	
The National Bank of China, Ltd.—Founders' shares, nominal.	
The Bank of China, Japan & the Straits, Ltd.—£2, nominal.	
The Bank of China, Japan & the Straits, Ltd.—Founders' shares, £2.10 buyers.	
CHINESE LOANS.	
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1886 E—11 per cent. premium.	
MARINE INSURANCES.	
Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$131 per share, buyers.	
China Trade Insurance Company—\$66 per share, sales and buyers.	
North China Insurance—£1.70 per share, sellers.	
Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$139 per share, sales and buyers.	
Yangtze Insurance Association—\$73, buyers.	
On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—£1.15 per share.	
The Straits Insurance Co., Ltd.—\$124 per share, sellers.	
FIRE INSURANCES.	
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$181 per share, sellers.	
China Fire Insurance Company—\$78 per share, sellers.	
The Straits Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.—\$10 per share, buyers.	
SHIPPING.	
Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$61 per share, buyers.	
China and Malacca Steam Ship Company—\$66, sales and buyers.	
Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—\$14, buyers.	
Douglas Steamship Company—\$49, buyers.	
China Mutual Shippers Co., Ltd.—(Preference), \$60 per share, nominal.	
China Mutual Shippers Co., Ltd.—(Ordinary), \$4, per share, nominal.	
REFINERIES.	
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$161 per share, sales and buyers.	
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$50, buyers.	
MINING.	
Panmin Mining Co.—(Ordinary)—\$6.50 per share, buyers.	
Panmin Mining Co.—(Preference)—\$2 per share, sellers.	
The Raul Gold Mining Co., Limited—\$4.70 per share, sales and buyers.	
The New Balmoral Gold Mining Co., Limited—\$1.00 per share, sellers.	
Société Française des Charbonnages du Tonkin—\$80 per share, sellers.	
The Teikoku Mining and Trading Co., Limited—\$5.75, sellers.	
DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.	
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—88 per cent. premium, buyers.	
Geo. Fenwick & Co., Limited—\$21 per share, buyers.	
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company—\$16 per share, sellers.	
Wanchai Wharf Company, Ltd.—\$40 per share, sellers.	
HOTELS.	
Hongkong Hotel Company—\$13 per share, sellers.	
Hongkong Hotel Co.'s Six per cent. Debentures \$101.	
The Austin Arms Hotel and Building Company, Limited—\$4 per share, sellers.	
The Shamen Hotel Co., Limited—\$4 per share, sellers.	
LANDS AND BUILDING.	
The Kowloon Land Investment Co., Limited—\$10 per share, buyers.	
The Hongkong Land Investment Co., Limited—\$5, buyers.	
The West Point Building Co., Limited—\$20 per share, buyers.	
Hampshire Estate and Finance Co., Ltd.—\$14 per share, sellers.	
DISPENSARIES.	
A. S. Watson & Co., Limited—\$9.30, sales.	
Dakin, Crutchfield & Co., Limited—\$12 per share, buyers.	
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Hongkong Dairy Farm Co., Limited—\$7 per share, sellers.	
H. G. Brown & Co., Limited—\$7 per share, sellers.	
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Limited—\$105 per share, buyers.	
Hongkong Gas Company—\$130 per share, buyers.	
Hongkong Ice Company—\$80 per share, buyers.	
Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$40 per share, sales and buyers.	
The Hongkong Brick and Cement Co., Limited—\$34 per share, sellers.	
The Green Island Cement Co.—\$7, sellers.	
The Hongkong Electric Light Co., Limited—\$75, sales and buyers.	
The Hongkong Steam Laundry Co., Limited—\$45 per share, nominal.	
The Hongkong High-Level Tramway Co., Limited—\$60, buyers.	
Campbell, Moore & Co., Ltd.—\$4 per share, sellers.	
EXCHANGE.	
On London—Bank, T. T. .... 2/0 3/4	
Bank Bills, on demand ..... 2/0 3/4	
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight ..... 2/1 1/4	
Credits at 4 months' sight ..... 2/1 1/4	
Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight ..... 2/1 1/4	
On Paris—Bank Bills, on demand ..... 2/59	
Credits, at 4 months' sight ..... 2/60	
On India—T. T. .... 193	
On Demand ..... 193 1/2	
On Shanghai—Bank, T. T. .... 7 1/2	
Private, 30 days' sight ..... 7 1/2	
Sovereigns (Bank's buying rate) ..... 90 1/4	
Silver (per oz.) ..... 28 1/2	

## VISITORS AT THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

Mr. A. Andrieux.	Baron and Baroness de Lado.
Rev. S. A. Baylee.	Mr. R. Lyall.
Mr. Bell.	Mr. J. McCall.
Mr. J. W. Benson.	Mr. J. Mitchell.
Mr. J. Birch.	Mr. G. Pitt.
Captain L. Bradshaw.	Mr. G. Pitt.
Mr. J. D. Campbell.	Mr. G. Pitt.
Dr. W. Davenport.	Mr. H. G. Quinn.
Mr. E. H. Derrick.	Mr. S. Rastmeier.
Mr. A. Dietrich.	Mr. S. Rastmeier.
Mr. W. A. Duff.	Mr. S. Rastmeier.
Mr. G. F. Wick.	Mr. A. Stewart.
Mr. D. G. Galt.	Mr. H. A. S. Thompson.
Mr. M. Jones.	Mr. W. Whitely.
Mr. J. Kinghorn.	Lieut. & Mrs. Williams.
Miss Lang.	

## VISITORS AND RESIDENTS AT THE PEAR HOTEL.

Mr. I. S. Bruce.	Mrs. Perkins.
Mr. & Mrs. Chapman.	Mrs. Robinson and children.
Mr. H. L. Dalrymple.	Mr. A. Findlay-Smith.
Mr. Fullerton.	Mr. Stokes.
Mr. Geo. Holmes.	Mr. G. L. Tomlin.
Mr. MacLean.	Lieut. Welman.
Mr. Medhurst.	Capt. & Mrs. Moore.
Capt. & Mrs. Moore.	Capt. & Mrs. Welman.
Mr. Dingle.	Mr. J. G. Wright.
Mr. W. Parfit.	

## MAILS EXPECTED.

THE FRENCH MAIL.  
The Messagerie Maritime Co.'s steamer *Saghalien*, with the usual French mail, left Singapore on the 27th inst., and may be expected here on the 30th.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.  
The O. & O. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Oceanic*, with mails, &c., from San Francisco on the 8th inst., leaves Yokohama to-morrow at daylight, and may be expected here on the 11th proximo.  
The P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamer *City of Rio de Janeiro*, with mails, &c., left San Francisco for this port, 2 1/2 Yokohama on the 17th inst.

NORTHERN PACIFIC MAIL.  
The Northern Pacific Steamship Co.'s steamer *Victoria* left Victoria, B.C., on the 16th inst.

THE INDIAN MAIL.  
The steamer *Arratoon* left Calcutta, left Singapore on the 23rd inst., and may be expected here on the 29th.

## STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The Navigazione Generale Italiana steamer *Italgata* left Bombay on the 7th inst., and may be expected here to-morrow.  
The Ocean Steamship Co.'s steamer *Palawan* left Singapore on the 24th inst., and may be expected here on the 29th.  
The C. M. steamer *Pingree*, from Glasgow and Liverpool, left Singapore on the 25th inst., and may be expected here on the 30th.  
The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Bombay* left Bombay on the 21st inst., and may be expected here on the 8th proximo.

## Shipping.

ARRIVALS.	
PHRA NANO, British steamer, 1,021, W. H. Watson, 24th May, Bangkok, and Koh-chang 18th May, General—Yuen Fat Hong.	
SIAM, British steamer, 992, J. F. Messer, 24th May, Bangkok 12th May, and Koh-chang 18th, Wood and Rice—Bradley & Co.	
SALATIGA, German steamer, 1,642, E. Christensen, 24th May, Hogo 19th May, General—Slomssen & Co.	
KWANGLOO, Chinese steamer, 1,504, R. L. Lincoln, 24th May, Shanghai 22nd May, General—C. M. S. N. Co.	
THALES, British steamer, 820, H. Bathurst, 24th May, Taiwan 21st May, Amoy 22nd, and Swatow 24th, General—D. Laprak & Co.	
PENKIOS, German steamer, 1,541, P. Cornelissen, 24th May, Moji 19th May, Coals—Slomssen & Co.	
ARDAV, British steamer, 1,087, James Thom, 24th May, Pasuruan (Java), 15th May, Sugar—Jardine, Matheson & Co.	
YUNPING, Chinese steamer, 567, L. H. Richards, 24th May, Canton 23rd May, General—T. K. M.	
AMOI, German steamer, 661, W. Wolff, 24th May, Canton 23rd May, General—Ed. Schellhass & Co.	
HANGCHOW, British steamer, 999, C. Derby, 24th May, Canton 23rd May, General—Butterfield & Swire.	
ARROYO, British steamer, 2,307, R. Samuel, 24th May, Bombay, and Singapore 19th May, Cotton and Opium—Order.	
PHU CHUO KAO, British steamer, 1,012, J. Fowler, 24th May, Bangkok 19th May, and Koh-chang 21st, General—Yuen Fat Hong.	
BISAGNO, Italian steamer, 1,490, E. Barabino, 24th May, Singapore 19th May, General—Carlowitz & Co.	
DRYFSDALE, British steamer, 1,574, J. R. Stewart, 24th May, Moji 20th May, Coals—Order.	

CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.  
*Fushun*, Chinese steamer, for Shanghai.  
*Sorachi Maru*, Japanese str., for Yokohama.  
*Prato*, German steamer, for Fochow.  
*Donar*, German steamer, for Saigon.  
*Donar*, French steamer, for Hongkong.  
*Salatiga*, British steamer, for Singapore.  
*Kong Beng*, British steamer, for Bangkok.  
*Exa*, British steamer, for Moji.  
*Amoy*, German steamer, for Newchwang.  
*Yungking*, Chinese steamer, for Tientsin.  
*Thales*, British steamer, for Swatow.  
*Tinas*, British steamer, for Port Darwin, &c.

DEPARTURES.  
May 24, *Pekin*, British steamer, for Amoy.  
May 24, *Ningbo*, German steamer, for Canton.  
May 24, *Peking*, German str., for Canton.  
May 25, *Prato*, Danish steamer, for Hallow.  
May 25, *Malacca*, British str., for Singapore.  
May 25, *Prato*, German str., for Yokohama.  
May 25, *Hankow Maru*, Japanese steamer, for Singapore.  
May 25, *Turbo*, British steamer, for Shanghai.  
May 26, *Prato*, German steamer, for Fochow.  
May 26, *Haitan*, British str., for Swatow.  
May 26, *Verona*, British str., for Nagasaki, &c.  
May 26, *Tinas*, British str., for Port Darwin.  
May 26, *Salatiga*, British str., for Singapore.  
May 26, *Fushun*, Chinese str., for Penang.  
May 26, *Yungking*, Chinese str., for Tientsin.

PASSENGERS—ARRIVED.  
Per *Phra Nang*, from Bangkok, &c.—Mr. H. Boyd (United States ex-Minister to the Court of Siam), and 4 Chinese.  
Per *Thales*, from Taiwan, &c.—1 European and 20 Chinese (deck).  
Per *Salatiga*, from Hogo—Messrs. Muench, Tausch, Kalko, Kelder, and 1 Chinese.  
Per *Amoy*, from Singapore, &c.—60 Chinese.  
Per *Phra Nang*, from Bangkok, &c.—Mrs. Maclean and 4 children, Commanders da Costa, Madame and Miss da Costa, and 30 Chinese.  
Per *Dryfisdale*, from Moji—5 Chinese.  
Per *Blatago*, from Singapore—50 Chinese.

DEPARTED.  
Per *Malacca*, for Singapore from Hongkong.  
Mrs. R. Dennis, Captain Bradshaw, Lieut. C. S. Taylor, R.N., Messrs. E. J. Shepherd and G. Atkinson, from Yokohama, for Penang.  
Lieut. and Mrs. Williams, for London.  
Mr. and Mrs. Fox, and Miss Lucy, from Kolo for Singapore.  
Mr. C. Krebs.  
Per *Tainan*, Sydney—Miss A. L. Parsons, for Melbourne.  
Mr. and Mrs. O. Bark and child, for Port Darwin—1 European.

REPORTS.  
The Chinese steamer *Kwangle* reports that she left Shanghai on the 22nd inst., and had light south-west breeze and clear weather to Heach; thence had fresh north-east breeze and cloudy weather to port.  
The British steamer *Thales* reports that she left Taiwan on the 1st inst., Amoy on the 2nd, and Swatow on the 24th, and had strong north-east winds and considered sea with overcast weather throughout.

The British steamer *Stam* reports that she left Bangkok on the 12th inst., and Koh-chang on the 18th. Experienced fine weather throughout the passage to within 250 miles of Gap Rock; thence to port had strong north-east winds and heavy swell.

The British steamer *Phra Chom Klao* reports that she left Bangkok on the 19th inst., and Koh-chang on the 25th. From Bangkok to lat. 20 north, had light winds and fine weather. Thence to port had squally weather with rain and moderate east swell.

The British steamer *Phra Nang* reports that she left Bangkok, and Koh-chang on the 18th inst., and had fine weather with light southerly winds to Pulo Obi; thence to lat. 18.29 north and long. 111.30 east, had light northerly winds and fine weather. Thence to port had fresh northerly winds and north-east swell.

The British steamer *Arroyo* reports that she left Bombay, and Singapore on the 19th inst., and had fine weather and light variable winds till 6 a.m. on the 25th; thence very dirty weather and north-east gale till arrival. On the 24th inst. passed an English barque name unknown, bound to Hongkong, in lat. 17.30 north and 114.0 east.

The British steamer *Ardaye* reports that she left Pasuruan (Java) on the 15th inst., at 5 a.m. Had light variable winds and calms, the same weather continuing until the 24th to within 100 miles south of the Gap Rock; thence strong breeze and high to moderately confused sea with cloudy weather was met with; arrived here yesterday morning at 7 o'clock.

## Post Office.

A MAIL WILL CLOSE—  
For Canton—Per *Powan* to-morrow, the 27th inst., at 9 a.m.  
For Bangkok—Per *Kong Beng* to-morrow, the 27th inst., at 9 a.m.  
For Singapore, Penang, and Calcutta—Per *Winglung* on Tuesday, the 29th inst., at 11:30 a.m.  
For Swatow, Amoy, & Tamsui—Per *Fokien* on Tuesday, the 29th inst., at 11:30 a.m.  
For Singapore—Per *Devonhurst* on Tuesday, the 29th inst., at 11:30 a.m.  
For Samarang and Sourabaya—Per *Shantung* on Tuesday, the 29th inst., at 11:30 a.m.

## SHIPPING IN HONGKONG

STEAMERS.	
AGNES, French steamer, 290—Geo. R. Stevens, AVOCHE, British steamer, 1,050, Rowin, 21st May, Saigon 17th May, Rice and Paddy—Order.	
BENHOER, British steamer, 1,935, J. H. Clark, 19th May, Saigon 15th May, Rice—Gibb, Livingston & Co.	
DEVONHURST, British steamer, 1,163, T. Reese, 23rd May, Saigon 18th May, Rice—Butterfield & Swire.	
DONAR, German steamer, 1,015, B. Grundmann, 16th May, Bangkok 7th May, and Koh-chang 9th, Rice and General—Lauts, Wegener & Co.	
ETHIOPE, British steamer, 1,997, F. Wankel, 17th May, Kutchinotzu 12th May, Coals—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.	
EXA, British steamer, 1,306, J. Watson, 23rd May, Kutchinotzu 17th May, Coals—Order.	
FAME, British steamer, 117, Captain Stopand, Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.'s tug.	
GWALIO, British steamer, 1,648, C. F. Denny, 24th May, Saigon 20th May, General—P. & O. S. N. Co.	
HAIPHONG, French steamer, 872, H. Galetti, 9th May, Haiphong 7th May, General—Messageries Maritimes.	
HANG, French steamer, 739, T. V. Chodsko, 24th May, Haiphong and Hallow 21st May, General—A. R. Marty.	
IMACOS, Norwegian steamer, 577, L. Olsen, 17th May, Singapore 21st April, Timber—Master.	
KONG KENG, British steamer, 862, B. Pigot, 22nd May, Bangkok 14th May, and Koh-chang 16th, General—Yuen Fat Hong.	
MOORI, British steamer, 1,837, T. Golding, 23rd May, Tacoma, U.S., 21st April, Flour and General—Doddell, Carill & Co.	
PERU, American steamer, 3,358, D. E. Friele, 21st May, San Francisco 18th April, and Yokohama 16th May, Mails and General—P. M. S. S. Co.	
PRAYA, 130, Captain MacLennan—Hongkong Government Tender.	
SIEK, British steamer, 1,736, J. Rowley, 16th May, Moji 12th May, Coals—Doddell, Carill & Co.	
SORACHI MARU, Japanese steamer, 1,100, Hayashi, 24th May, Otaru (Japan) 14th May, Coals—Hughes & Co.	
STATHRETS, British steamer, 1,709, Forsyth, 14th May, Moji (Japan), 28th April, Coal—Doddell, Carill & Co.	
TAI-CHONG, German steamer, 828, F. Duhme, 24th May, Saigon 20th May, Rice—Meyer & Co.	
TALISK, German steamer, 922, R. Schultze, 24th May, Canton 21st May, General—Meyer & Co.	
WINGKANG, British steamer, 1,517, A. de St. Croix, 21st May, Calcutta 15th May, Opium and General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.	

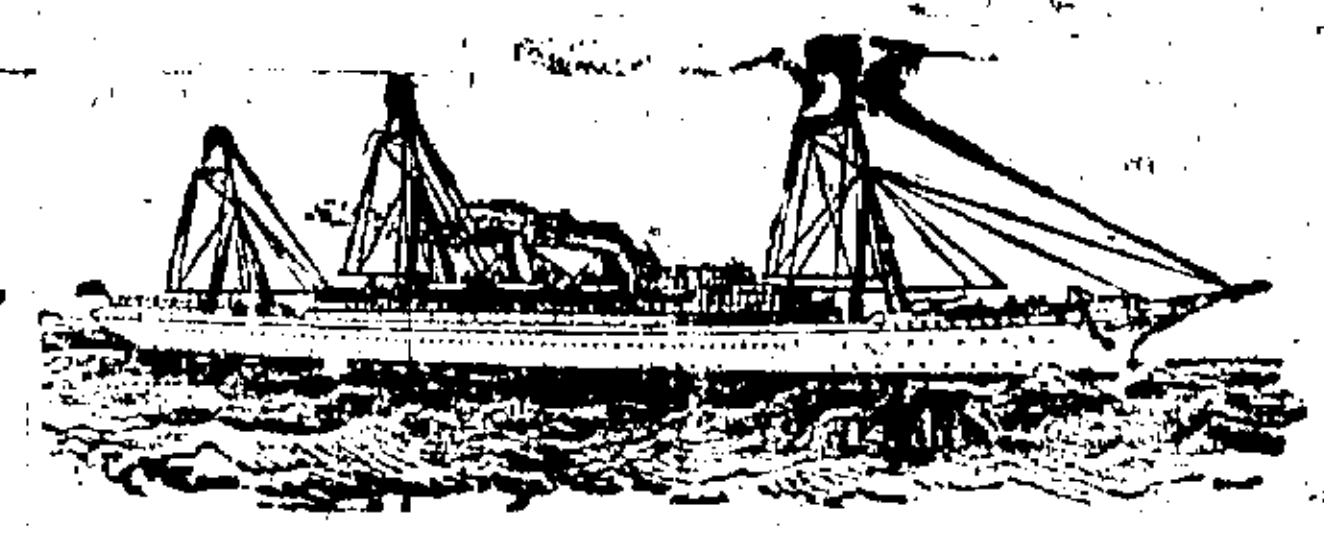
SAILING VESSELS.  
ADAM W. SPIES, American bark, 1,178, C. N. Meyers, 15th April, New York 1st Nov., Kerosene Oil—Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
A. G. ROPES, American bark, 3,342, D. H. Rivers, 15th May, New York 19th Jan., Kerosene Oil—Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
EDWARD MAY, American bark, 890, C. C. McClure, 28th April, New York 3rd Nov., Kerosene Oil—Stewart & Co.  
FERNANDO, Norwegian bark, 350, E. P. Petersen, 9th May, Genoa 2nd April, Rattans—Bun Moh & Co.  
HELEN BRAWN, Peruvian ship, 1,516, A. W. Nichol, 9th May, Honolulu and 4th, Kerosene Oil—Order.  
LA SCHEFF, American ship, 1,776, Chas. S. Kendall, 17th May, New York 1st January, Kerosene Oil—Reuter, Brockmann & Co.  
SHARPEWOOD, British bark, 489, T. T. Watts, 21st May, Fremantle, W.A., 9th March, Sandalwood—Order.  
ST. MARK, American ship, 1,591, A. E. Work, 3rd May, New York 18th Nov., Kerosene Oil—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

F. BLACKHEAD & CO.,  
SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS,  
COAL AND PROVISION MERCHANTS, NAVAL CONTRACTORS  
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DAIMLER'S PATENT MOTOR LAUNCHES.  
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SHIP'S STORES AND REQUISITES  
ALWAYS IN STOCK  
AT  
REASONABLE PRICES.  
Hongkong, 14th May, 1894.

## CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

1894.



1894.

SAFETY. SPEED. PUNCTUALITY.

THE FAST ROUTE BETWEEN CHINA, JAPAN AND EUROPE, VIA CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

(CALLING AT SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND VICTORIA, B.C.)

Two Screw Steamships—6,000 Tons—10,000 Horse Power—Speed 19 knots.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.  
EMPRESS OF CHINA—Comd. R. Archibald, R.N.R.—WEDNESDAY, 13th June.  
EMPRESS OF INDIA—Comd. O. P. Marshall, R.N.R.—WEDNESDAY, 4th July.  
EMPRESS OF JAPAN—Comd. G. A. Lee, R.N.R.—WEDNESDAY, 25th July.

The magnificent Steamships of this Line pass through the famous INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and usually make the voyage YOKOHAMA-TO VANCOUVER (B.C.) in 12 DAYS, making close connection at Vancouver with the PACIFIC TRANS-CONTINENTAL TRAINS OF THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY leaving there daily, and cross the Continent FROM THE PACIFIC TO THE ATLANTIC WITHOUT CHANGE. Close connection is made at Montreal, Quebec, Halifax, New York and Boston with all Trans-Atlantic Lines, which passengers to Great Britain and the Continent are given choice of.

Passengers Booked through to all principal points and AROUND THE WORLD. Return tickets to various points at reduced rates. Good for 4, 6, 9 and 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES (First-class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.

EXCURSION TICKETS to San Francisco Midwinter Fair, CIRCULAR PACIFIC TICKETS Hongkong to Vancouver, Vancouver to Sydney Australia, via Honolulu, and Sydney to Hongkong via Brisbane and Torres Straits, Good for 9 months, £100.

The attractive features of this Company's route, embraces its PALATIAL STEAMSHIPS, (second to none in the World), the LUXURANCE OF ITS TRANS-CONTINENTAL TRAINS (the Company having received the highest award for same at recent Chicago World's Exhibition) and the diversity of MAGNIFICENT MOUNTAIN AND LAKE SCENERY through which the Line passes.

THE DINING CARS AND MOUNTAIN HOTELS of this route are owned and operated by the Company, and their appointments and Cuisine are unequalled.

For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage, &c., apply to  
D. E. BROWN, General Agent,  
Pedder's Street.

## OCCIDENTAL &amp; ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO  
JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES,  
MEXICO,  
CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND  
EUROPE;  
VIA  
THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS,  
AND  
ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING  
STEAMERS.

VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND  
HONOLULU.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.  
OCEANIC (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea and Yokohama) ..... Tuesday, 12th June, at 1 P.M.  
Gaulle (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea and Yokohama) ..... Tuesday, 3rd July, at 1 P.M.  
Belgic (via Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea and Yokohama) ..... Wednesday, 1st Aug., at 1 P.M.

## THE Steamship

"OCEANIC"  
will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, via NAGASAKI, KOBE, INLAND SEA and YOKOHAMA, on TUESDAY, the 12th June, at 1 P.M. Connection being made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai.

Steamers of this line pass through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and call at Honolulu, and passengers are allowed to break their journey at any point en route.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers, and to the principal cities of the United States or Canada. Rates may be obtained on application.

Passengers holding through ORDERS TO EUROPE have the choice of Overland Rail Routes from San Francisco, including the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE, and NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAYS; also the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY on payment of \$10 Gold in addition to the regular tariff rate.

Passengers holding Orders FOR OVERLAND CITIES in the United States have, between SAN FRANCISCO and CHICAGO, the option of the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE, and other direct connecting Railways and from Chicago to destination the choice of direct lines.

Particulars of the various routes can be had on application.

Special rates (first class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Service, to European Officers in service of China and Japan, and to Government officials and their families.

Passengers who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or vice versa) within one year, will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. This allowance does not apply to through fares for China and Japan to Europe.

All PARCEL PACKAGES should be marked to address in full; and same will be received at the Company's Office until FIVE P.M. the day previous to sailing.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Points beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Office, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 7, Praya Central.

J. S. VAN BUREN, Agent.  
Hongkong, 24th May 1894.

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JAPAN PRINTING PAPERS.  
JAPAN COPYING PAPERS.  
JAPAN WALL PAPERS.  
&c., &c., &c.  
PRICES VERY MODERATE.  
ORDERS respectfully solicited by the Under-  
signed.  
MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA,  
& Co., 10, Queen's Road Central.  
Hongkong, 24th May, 1894.

## Mails.

NORTHERN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP AND RAILROAD COMPANIES.  
PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)		
Sikh	Tuesday	May 29th.
Victoria	Tuesday	June 19th.
Tacoma	Tuesday	July 17th.
Sikh	Tuesday	August 7th.
Victoria	Tuesday	August 28th.

## THE Steamship

"SIKH,"  
Captain J. Rowley, sailing at Noon, on TUESDAY, the 29th May, will proceed to VICTORIA, B.C., and TACOMA, via SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, KOBE and Y